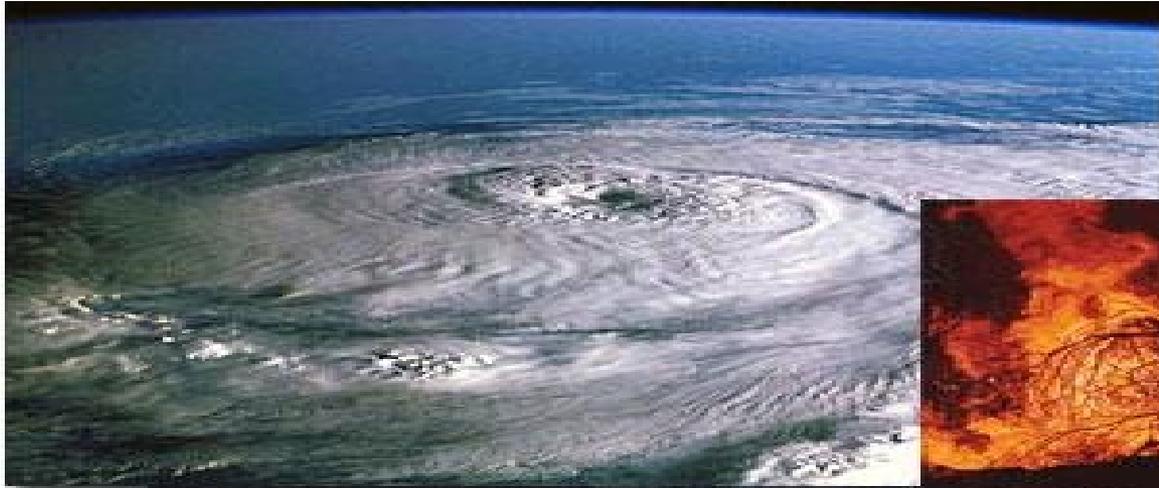


The following information is provided by
Lieutenant Ernest Jones, the Emergency
Management Coordinator of the City of Pine
Bluff and the Federal Emergency
Management Agency

Be Prepared





FLOODING

Flooding is the nation's most common natural disaster. Flooding can happen in every U.S. state and territory. However, all floods are not alike. Some can develop slowly during an extended period of rain, or in a warming trend following a heavy snow. Others, such as flash floods, can occur quickly, even without any visible signs of rain. It's important to be prepared for flooding no matter where you live, but particularly if you are in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even a very small stream or dry creek bed can overflow and create flooding.



Get a Kit

- Get an **Emergency Supply Kit**, which includes items like non-perishable food, water, a battery-powered or hand-crank radio, extra flashlights and batteries. You may want to prepare a portable kit and keep it in your car. This kit should include:
 - Copies of prescription medications and medical supplies;
 - Bedding and clothing, including sleeping bags and pillows;
 - Bottled water, a battery-operated radio and extra batteries, a first aid kit, a flashlight;
 - Copies of important documents: driver's license, Social Security card, proof of residence, insurance policies, wills, deeds, birth and marriage certificates, tax records, etc.



Make a Plan

- **Prepare your family**
- Make a **Family Emergency Plan**. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what you will do in case of an emergency.
- Plan places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood.
- It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, so an out-of-town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members.
- You may also want to inquire about emergency plans at places where your family spends time: work, daycare and school. If no plans exist, consider volunteering to help create one.
- Be sure to consider the specific needs of your family members
 - Notify caregivers and babysitters about your plan.
 - Make plans for your pets
- Take a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) class.

Every City is Vulnerable





Be Informed

- **Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard**
- **Flood Watch:** Flooding is possible. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information
- **Flash Flood Watch:** Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flood Warning:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.



Be Informed

- **Levees & Dams:** Levees are designed to protect against a certain level of flooding. However, levees can and do decay over time, making maintenance a serious challenge. Levees can also be overtopped, or even fail during large floods, creating more damage than if the levee wasn't even there. Because of the escalating flood risks in areas with levees, especially in the mid-west, FEMA strongly recommends flood insurance for all homeowners in these areas.





Be Informed

- **Flash Floods:** Flash floods are the #1 weather-related killer in the U.S. since they can roll boulders, tear out trees, and destroy buildings and bridges. A flash flood is a rapid flooding of low-lying areas in less than six hours, which is caused by intense rainfall from a thunderstorm or several thunderstorms. Flash floods can also occur from the collapse of a man-made structure or ice dam.
- 

Floods can strike without warning





Tornadoes

- Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. They can appear suddenly without warning and can be invisible until dust and debris are picked up or a funnel cloud appears. Planning and practicing specifically **how** and **where** you take shelter is a matter of survival. Be prepared to act quickly. Keep in mind that while tornadoes are more common in the Midwest, Southeast and Southwest, they can occur in any state and at any time of the year, making advance preparation vitally important.

Know Tornado Safety





Have A Plan

- Determine in advance where you will take shelter in case of a tornado warning:
 - If underground shelter is not available, go into an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.
 - In a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.
 - Stay away from windows, doors and outside walls. Go to the center of the room. Stay away from corners because they attract debris.
 - A vehicle, trailer or mobile home does not provide good protection. Plan to go quickly to a building with a strong foundation, if possible.
 - If shelter is not available, lie flat in a ditch or other low-lying area. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location.
 - Plan to stay in the shelter location until the danger has passed

Know Tornado Safety





Be Informed

- A **tornado watch** means a tornado is possible in your area.
 - A **tornado warning** is when a tornado is actually occurring, take shelter immediately
- 

Winter Storm or Extreme Cold

- While the danger from winter weather varies across the country, nearly all Americans, regardless of where they live, are likely to face some type of severe winter weather at some point in their lives. That could mean snow or subfreezing temperatures, as well as strong winds or even ice or heavy rain storms. One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to **knock out heat, power and communications services** to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time. The National Weather Service refers to winter storms as the “Deceptive Killers” because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm. Instead, people die in traffic accidents on icy roads and of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold. It is important to be prepared for winter weather before it strikes.



JUVENILE CURFEW HOURS
9:00-10:00 PM TO 5:00 AM
FRI-SAT 12:00 AM TO 2:00 AM
DAYTIME CURFEW
NORMAL SCHOOL HOURS

PEDESTRIAN AHEAD

SPEED
LIMIT
30



WARNING



NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

FOR REPORTING AND REPORTING
TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY
TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY



Prepare your home

- **Prepare Your Home**
- Make sure your home is well insulated and that you have weather stripping around your doors and windowsills to keep the warm air inside.
- Insulate pipes with insulation or newspapers and plastic and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing.
- Learn how to shut off water valves (in case a pipe bursts).
- Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.
- Know ahead of time what you should do to help elderly or disabled friends, neighbors or employees.
- Hire a contractor to check the structural stability of the roof to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow - or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.



For your Car

- If you have a car, fill the gas tank in case you have to leave. In addition, check or have a mechanic check the following items on your car:
 - Antifreeze levels - ensure they are sufficient to avoid freezing.
 - Battery and ignition system - should be in top condition and battery terminals should be clean.
 - Brakes - check for wear and fluid levels.
 - Exhaust system - check for leaks and crimped pipes and repair or replace as necessary. **Carbon monoxide is deadly and usually gives no warning.**
 - Fuel and air filters - replace and keep water out of the system by using additives and maintaining a full tank of gas.

For the Car

- Heater and defroster - ensure they work properly.
- Lights and flashing hazard lights - check for serviceability.
- Oil - check for level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well.
- Thermostat - ensure it works properly.
- Tires - make sure the tires have adequate tread. All-weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions. However, some jurisdictions require that to drive on their roads, vehicles must be equipped with chains or snow tires with studs.
- Windshield wiper equipment - repair any problems and maintain proper washer fluid level



When a Winter Storm WARNING is issued

- Stay indoors during the storm.
- If you must go outside, several layers of lightweight clothing will keep you warmer than a single heavy coat. Gloves (or mittens) and a hat will prevent loss of body heat. Cover your mouth to protect your lungs.
- Walk carefully on snowy, icy, walkways.
- If the pipes freeze, remove any insulation or layers of newspapers and wrap pipes in rags. Completely open all faucets and pour hot water over the pipes, starting where they were most exposed to the cold (or where the cold was most likely to penetrate).
- Maintain ventilation when using kerosene heaters to avoid build-up of toxic fumes. Refuel kerosene heaters outside and keep them at least three feet from flammable objects.
- Avoid traveling by car in a storm, but if you must...



Winter Storms

- Carry an Emergency Supply Kit in the trunk.
 - Keep your car's gas tank full for emergency use and to keep the fuel line from freezing.
 - Let someone know your destination, your route, and when you expect to arrive. If your car gets stuck along the way, help can be sent along your predetermined route.
 - Eat regularly and drink ample fluids, but avoid caffeine and alcohol.
 - Conserve fuel, if necessary, by keeping your residence cooler than normal. Temporarily close off heat to some rooms.



Winter Terms

- **Freezing Rain** creates a coating of ice on roads and walkways.
- **Sleet** is rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes roads to freeze and become slippery.
- **Winter Weather Advisory** means cold, ice and snow are expected.
- **Winter Storm Watch** means severe weather such as heavy snow or ice is possible in the next day or two.
- **Winter Storm Warning** means severe winter conditions have begun or will begin very soon.
- **Blizzard Warning** means heavy snow and strong winds will produce a blinding snow, near zero visibility, deep drifts and life-threatening wind chill.
- **Frost/Freeze Warning** means below freezing temperatures are expected.

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- Power outages can occur at any time of the year and it may take from a few hours to several days for electricity to be restored to residential areas. Without electricity or a cold source, food stored in refrigerators and freezers can become unsafe. Bacteria in food grow rapidly at temperatures between 40 and 140 °F, and if these foods are consumed, people can become very sick.

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- **Water**, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- **Food**, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- **First aid kit**
- Whistle to signal for help
- **Dust mask**, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities

Emergency Supply Kit

- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger
- **Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:**
- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container
- Cash or traveler's checks and change



Emergency Supply Kit

- Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from www.ready.gov
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.

Emergency Supply Kit

- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container. You can use the **EFFAK** Emergency Financial First Aid Kit - PDF, 277Kb) developed by Operation Hope, FEMA and Citizen Corps to help you organize your information
- Fire Extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

